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which is to aid by the means in its power the assistance of wounded soldiers without distinction of nationality.

"And for these reasons," says M. Julliot, "M. Fauchille asks that the International Committee of the Red Cross be invited in time of peace, and with the pecuniary aid of the various states and the Red Cross societies of the different countries, to constitute squadrons of sanitary avions, carrying the Red Cross flag and piloted by persons belonging to all nationalities, which it could place in case of war at the disposition of belligerents."

Such is the conclusion that M. Julliot accepts as his own. It seems to be a logical solution of the problem he set himself to solve.

DENYS P. MYERS.

Justicia Internacional Positiva. By Dr. E. S. Zeballos. Valencia and Madrid: F. Semper y Compañía. 1911. pp. 225.

These ten lectures of the distinguished Argentine statesman and publicist, Dr. Estanislao S. Zeballos, on "Positive International Justice" were delivered in his course on Private International Law, or, as he calls it, "Private Human Law," at the Faculty of Law and Social Sciences of the University of Buenos Aires in 1910. They are valuable from several points of view,—chiefly as an exposition of the author's views on the subject of "Private Human Law," which he considers as a most important topic for study in Argentina, owing to the many problems connected with immigration, commerce, property rights and civil liberty which are constantly occurring in that new and rapidly developing republic.

Dr. Zeballos considers that the study of "Private Human Law" indicates the desire of states to regulate their foreign affairs by rules of law. He then carefully traces the progress of arbitration in the world at large, with especial reference to America, both North and South, and the applications of the principle of arbitration to the development of "Private Human Law," which he considers may be regarded from four distinct points of view,—the rights of persons, the rights of things, the rights of judicial acts and the execution of foreign judgments. He considers Story's *Conflict of Laws* as the first work which organically and scientifically embraced these various phases of his topic. The influence of South America, and especially of Argentina, on the development of "Private Human Law" is treated in great detail, and much

valuable information is brought out, with especial reference to the Convention of Lima of 1878 and that of the jurists at Montevideo in 1889, and the work of the celebrated Uruguayan jurisconsult, Dr. Gonzalo Ramirez, toward codifying "Private Human Law."

CHARLES LYON CHANDLER.

Grotius Internationaal Jaarboek voor 1913. s'Gravenhage: Martinus Nijhoff. 1913. pp. iv, 434.

This useful little book, edited by Messrs. van der Flier, de Jong van Beek en Donk, van der Mandere, and ter Meulen, is the first volume of an International Yearbook which is henceforth to be published annually. There has been a distinct demand for such a publication and the present volume is intended to furnish Dutch readers with information concerning the international activities of the year. It is, of course, in the nature of an experiment—as every new attempt of this sort must be—and there is, no doubt, much room for improvement in future editions. It does not, however, pretend to compete with the monumental *Jahrbuch des Völkerrechts* edited by Niemeyer and Strupp.¹ But the mere fact that the book saw the light in Holland, the home of the great international jurist whose name appears on the title-page, is in itself significant. For it would seem to indicate an increased interest on the part of the Dutch in international law, and a realization that their country—as the seat of the Hague court—may perhaps be assigned a rôle whose moral influence in the council of states might be far greater than either its size or strength would warrant.

A glance at the table of contents will give an idea of what the editors proposed to do. There is, first of all, a short article on the life and work of the late General den Beer Poortugael, the eminent Dutch soldier and scholar whose writings on the laws of war and enthusiastic advocacy of disarmament had won for him an international reputation. Then (pp. 19-53) follows an article on the "Development of the Community of States" ("Statengemeenschap") contributed by Jacob ter Meulen, and one entitled "The Press as an Apostle of Peace" by Dr. Kuyper. A brief survey of the world politics of the year 1912 and of the international relations of the Netherlands practically concludes the Dutch portion of the book. The remaining and most useful part (beginning p. 99) is, with the exception of an account of the international con-

¹ Reviewed in this JOURNAL, Vol. 8, p. 180.